

TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1865.

THIS DAY WE CELEBRATE—This day will be celebrated with a glorious assemblage never before witnessed in the annals of the Republic. This Fourth of July comes to us as the blush of a New Morning of unprecedent splendor after a long and unequalled Night of gloom. It re-echoes the grand choruses, which originally burst from the sides of Peace on earth and good will to men. It revives the hopes of those who believe in the capability of man for self-government, and gives solid hope to the friends of freedom. Those who rejoice irreversibly this day never expected to live to see a celebration in peace over an undivided country. It is like life from the dead. It is like a surprised and joyful awakening after a troublous and horrible dream. We have passed the ordeal of trial, and such a trial as no people perhaps ever before went through. The storm was dreadful, and all the birds of evil soon flapped their raven wings and uttered mournful screams as it howled around our noble and glorious old ship of State, crashing and trembling through the darkness, as she careered over the sand at the thick darkness. All last

"The lightness lies its massive massiness;
A pillar of fire by night, of cloud by day."

The Republic lives, one and indivisible, and we should be something more or less than men not to feel so. Extraordinary indeed are the circumstances and extraordinary the emotions which swell the hearts of the people of the United States on this anniversary of the nativity day of their country. They feel a confidence in the strength and stability in the wander and blessedness of their institutions, which on any previous Fourth of July they never could feel. Republican institutions have been tested and they have triumphed. Doubt has been dispelled. The sagacity of the founders of our Government has been vindicated. The first statesmen in Europe are to-day astounded. They did not expect the cause of the Union to be made good. When they broke out, they believed the country hopelessly divided. The European struggles were about to affect new illustrations, and more terrible and impressive than ever before, of the fallacy and nonentity of the theory that a democratic form of government and republic institutions upon an extensive scale can have any durable existence. They believed that our experiment would result in all previous ones had. Some of them undoubtedly sorrowfully saw a great sorrow. How then all have disappointed—disappointed, happily, these.

The great mistake which they made—and it is one which many among us have made and still make—is in judging the Present by the Past. Republicans had failed, therefore Republicans must fail. They forgot that man has moved forward since the old experiments were made. They forgot that he reads now, at least in this country; that he thinks and reasons, which he did not formerly do. We speak, of course, of the masses, not of the philosophers, for it is the masses that sustain or destroy governments and forms. The masses of the old republics were mere automatons, moved as their masters wished them moved; they were the sports of cunning players. To-day the people everywhere claim. To-day the Union has triumphed; that is why the Republians are safe. They do not think to tent they caught, but their *ties*, and every day they are learning to think more. In that is the hope of the great Republic through all coming time. There is the common school, and there is the newspaper press, and they have innumerable adjuncts—a reasonable religion, the steam, the courts, the telegraph, the railroads, the steam engine, books, bays, all great and glorious. These are the grounds on which they will stand, and they will stand, and every day they will think more clearly, comprehensively. With the ex-*ists* come the thoughts and the thinking power to think precedes the power to act. The character of the thinking determines the character of the acting. Thinking in the people is the most subtle guarantee of the length, the perpetuity, and the elevation of the United States. We do not see how this can be stopped, and we do not therefore see how our interests can be better served than by the maintenance of a strong, even though not a powerful, central government. The mass of the hardest substances enunciates the most brilliant flame. Truth is great and will triumph. An old truth has put into words before the Christian era. Gradually it makes its way, halting sometimes, and apparently by retrograde steps, but long and steadily, and so it resounds in the van, and year by year, that she has made a real advance. You may not have seen the progress, and may not fully understand it; but you distinctly perceive the results, and you know therefore that in the meanwhile progress has been made.

Those who suppose that all nations, of whatever nature, must rise, flourish, and necessarily pass away, seem to us to reason in a circle. They compare nations to persons. Individuals are born, mature and die, therefore nations must rise, flourish and decay. The comparison is wholly erroneous. There is no analogy between persons and nations. It is purely imaginary. Their natures are essentially different, and they are governed by radically different laws. The organization of a nation may be a thousand times as large as those who founded it. Away, then, from the radicals, demagogues, and plotters of both sections of the country, who, as we are playing into each other's hands, are the chief enemies of our country.

Osborne and his *Confederate* are sitting up in the carriage with Sherman. The six or seven carriages, and any number of boys and negroes, and some soldiers. I believe he is starting for Atlanta, or some other such town. I declare it makes my heart sick, and blood boil, to all this.

We presume that every lady and gentleman can appreciate the exceeding gentleness of placing a woman's letter (accidentally) where it can possibly be observed by the publication. For a woman herself, she must, to be sure. If the letter is genuine, be simply a silly and malignant scab, but an editor has no more right to publish it than to publish any other scab. I declare it makes my heart sick, and blood boil, to all this.

A true soldier is always magnanimous to a fallen foe. This fact has been forcibly illustrated in the words and actions of the gallant officers of our army toward the people of the South since the overthrow of the rebellion. The adoption of such a plan as this would bring heavy liabilities which they cannot now discharge, should hold regular meetings and agree upon some uniform plan of dealing with each other in reference to their respective liabilities. Creditors, instead of pressing their debts to the extreme point of "selling out" in order to pay, should allow them to renew their notes, giving ample time to each debtor for recuperating his finances and releasing himself from the burden of the debt. The adoption of such a plan as this would infuse new energy and new confidence into every community of the South, producing, also, a general good feeling among the people. The people of the South are bearing now a common misfortune, and measures of relief should be at once agreed upon among themselves. We believe that after the lapse of a few years the South will enjoy a greater share of prosperity than she has ever experienced. There are elements of work which are destined to develop the whole country rapidly and to a wonderful extent. The future is radiant with promise.

The Louisville Democrat, on the Fourth of July, published another set of radical resolutions in favor of negro suffrage and negro equality. Of course.

A lady must think she has something very valuable in her head, if she can't find a place to sit down in the street, for the number of locks she keeps upon it.

Don't be too anxious to avoid a difficulty. Look it steadily in the eye and it may turn its back upon you.

It is not the wonder that the rebels

"The very noble and disinterested mood that prompted the editor of the Press to publish yesterday an extract of a female's letter, plucked, as he says, in the street, in perfectly appropriate language, is as follows:

"Ohm and assonance! We are sitting up in the carriage with Sherman. The six or seven carriages, and any number of boys and negroes, and some soldiers. I believe he is starting for Atlanta, or some other such town. I declare it makes my heart sick, and blood boil, to all this."

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THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1865.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL POLICY.—Perhaps no President that we have ever had has worked such a revolution in public sentiment favorable to himself within the same period of time as Mr. Johnson has. He has been a true son to the South, and the South has been thrust upon him unexpectedly. He was dreaming of no such duties and responsibilities as he has been called upon to discharge and meet. The occasion was a most trying one. The public mind had been wrought up to a pitch of sudden exasperation which was almost uncontrollable. Indignation, frenzy vengeance seized fast hold of the public mind as he was brought into contact with the plot of assassination known and, many said, to be at what might follow. The country seemed like a vast volcanic mountain whose incandescent fires were ready to burst forth at any moment, spreading desolation and death on every hand. Against the incoming Executive there existed strong prejudices. Great numbers, who imperfectly understood his character, believed him to be a man of narrow views and capable of being swayed by the blitzen's malice. Some of those who had warmly supported his doctrine, and were prone to his views, had given so far to his project as to be in agreement with his amendment. It was under such circumstances that he was called upon to take the reins of power upon a vast scale, to confront questions of the gravest importance, and to meet the most perplexing difficulties. The crazy men of the radical party at once beat him. Taking advantage of the all-prevailing excitement, the horror and passion, the wrath and delirium of the moment, they appeared bent upon plunging the country into new convulsions, into the valley of the shadow of death, through the agency of the Southern Government, with him at its head.

The leading politicians of the Tory party in England are greatly depressed in view of the sudden termination of our civil war and the complete restoration of the Federal Union. From the beginning of the struggle they had looked forward with perfect confidence to its result as inevitably fraught with destruction to the Republic; and now the tumultuous demonstration which our loyal people have made of energy and devotion in sustaining the Government started with what was thought to be a mere skirmish. The battle of Bull Run had been fought, and the rebels were without serious apprehension as to what might follow. The country seemed like a vast volcanic mountain whose incandescent fires were ready to burst forth at any moment, spreading desolation and death on every hand. Against the incoming Executive there existed strong prejudices. Great numbers, who imperfectly understood his character, believed him to be a man of narrow views and capable of being swayed by the blitzen's malice. Some of those who had warmly supported his doctrine, and were prone to his views, had given so far to his project as to be in agreement with his amendment.

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FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1865.

THE DEMOCRAT says in an article of yesterday:

"There is now nothing to obstruct us to a perfectly peaceful and honorable settlement of a perfect union but the difficulties arising in the labor question. Leave that out, and we have the rest of the South, in slavery, to restore to their country, crave executive clemency, and henceforth put far from their minds all recollection of their rebellion.

I am glad then, gentlemen, to have this opportunity to say to these States, I will help to build them up with the same good-will that the people will help in this great work.

With the industry of the country prostrated with pride, ambition, and fortune all gone, let us now turn to the task of reconstruction of the industry and to put those people upon their feet again.

They fought us bravely and were beaten. They accept the condition honestly, and so must we. We are great enough and strong enough to meet this one blow, but now fallen, poor and kindless, and I know there is not a soldier in the army of the United States, and I trust not a man in the navy, who would take a falter.

Just such sentiments as were expressed Monday evening by the distinguished officers who addressed the banquet, are needed to be uttered throughout the country. They should inspire the popular heart everywhere with hope for the nation's own confidence in its own strength.

The rebels have been beaten, and are now without a leader, and are seeking to rally themselves to the cause of the Confederacy.

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